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OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.84

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August 22, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 92 84

August 22, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 84 93

8027 日六十月七

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918.

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW FRENCH ADVANCE.

OVER TEN THOUSAND GERMAN PRISONERS.

SERIOUS THREAT TO THE ENEMY'S POSITIONS.

London, August 20.
The battle position is becoming extraordinarily interesting, for General Mangin's advance to-day means that the enemy will probably be forced to retire from the Vesle and Aisne positions to the Chemin-des-Dames. The French now threaten to cut off not only the Aisne line but also the Charolais-Roye-Lagny line. Moreover, any further deep thrust would carry General Mangin to the Ailette and force the gates of the Chemin-des-Dames. General Humbert's Army on General Mangin's left continues to progress in the valley of the Oise, where the Germans are stubbornly resisting. The French Press expresses satisfaction that the latest British advance in the Lee sector has freed the important mining centre of Colonne.

A Steady Advance.

London, August 20.
Reuter learns that General Mangin's Army has captured the village of Oisy and Veszponin and has taken to-day 2,800 prisoners by three o'clock in the afternoon. Today's maximum advance at Oisy is three miles over most difficult ground. The French are on the plateau east of Tartiers and are progressing towards Camelin. The Germans are still retreating at Hill 160, east of Le Mesnil. Attacks are proceeding.

Thousands of Prisoners.

London, August 21.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of August 20, says:—This morning's advance was on a front of twenty miles from Pimprez to Fondcoy. During the night the Germans brought up fresh divisions from a long distance in the rear and the Jaeger Division, the captors of Mount Kemmel, were shifted from the Sambre region to resist General Mangin's shock. These reinforcements were of little avail, for three hours after the attack had begun the French had passed forward for an average distance of two-and-a-half miles on the whole front. Thousands of prisoners were taken. The German infantry fought well, but the artillery was feeble and aviation was practically non-existent. The whole German front line was passed an hour after the attack began. The most difficult part of the operation was the passage of the Audigneville Ravine, the northern edge of which was the German main line of resistance.

More Captures.

London, August 21.
A French communique says:—South of the Aisne, after a bitter struggle, we captured Beauvraignes. In the course of yesterday's advance between the Marne and the Oise we took five hundred prisoners. East of the Oise we attacked in the morning on a front of twenty-five kilometres from Bailly to the Aisne. On the left we reached the southern borders of the forest of Oucamp and the outskirts of Carlepoint and Caines. In the centre we captured Lombardy, Blesin and Courdelle. We gained a footing on the plateau north of Vassens. On the right we captured the villages of Veszponin, Tartiers, Caissy-en-Aumont, Oisy and Courtill. We made an advance of four kilometres on the whole front. Over 8,000 prisoners were taken and altogether over 10,000 prisoners have been taken since August 19 between the Oise and the Aisne alone.

Germans Getting "Nervy."

London, August 20.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on August 20, says:—Our patrols have maintained a steady pressure on the withdrawing enemy and have inflicted considerable casualties. The enemy manifestly continues to be in a jumpy condition. Early this morning he furiously bargained the La Clytte-Scherpenberg Road as, apparently, a protective movement, for no infantry movement followed. In our advance near Vieux Berquin all the objectives were gained. Enemy troops that are now falling back belong to the Sixth German Army, commanded by General Von Quast, while General Von Bernhardt is the Corps Commander directly concerned. As the letter's writings embrace tactical theories to fit every conceivable position, it remains to be seen how far these are vindicated in practice. Much rain has fallen during the night, but the ground is still good going.

Pessimistic German Soldiers.

London, August 20.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing in the evening of the 20th inst., states:—If the German retirement is according to plan, they must now be confronted with a situation which must complicate their calculations. The heavy abandonment of Merville on the 18th inst., was doubtless due to our unexpectedly obtaining possession of the dominating contour east of Merris. An Order signed by General Schichwitz, General von Hattier's Chief of Staff, states that the homeward mails of the Second Army have been specially examined, disclosing wholesale disregard of the regulations, officers and men writing "exaggerated accounts of the enemy success, making false statements regarding casualties, food, clothing shortage, etc." The Order points out that writing pessimistic letters is a punishable offence. It is definitely stated that the 418th Infantry Regiment refused to attack Puisseux recently and sent a letter of protest to the Regimental Commander. Nineteen officers, and 843 men had been taken prisoner in Flanders up to last night. The enemy's losses are most heavy.

British Progress.

London, August 20.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—There is local fighting on both banks of the Scarpe. We repulsed attacks south of the river against posts which we had established east of the enemy's former line. We advanced a short distance east of Fampoux, after sharp fighting in which we took prisoners. We gained further ground astride the Lys and also took Lospinette. We are eastward of Merville and have repulsed a raid north-east of Loos.

Congratulations.

London, August 20.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has telegraphed General Rawlinson his warmest congratulations to all concerned for the magnificent success recently gained by the Fourth Army.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW FRENCH ADVANCE.

Further Aviation Successes.

London, August 20.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—In the early morning of the 19th inst., we very successfully attacked Phalempin aerodrome south of Lille. We dropped many bombs at a low height and machine-gunned targets. We hit several aeroplane sheds and started big fires. We drove off enemy machines which attempted to interfere. All our machines returned. We also bombed Bruges Docks, Roisel Railway and a number of dumps. The total weight of the bombs dropped during the day was fifteen and a half tons. We brought down fourteen aeroplanes and drove down seven uncontrollable. Seven British machines are missing.

New British Attack.

London, August 21.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked at 4.55 this morning on a wide front north of the Ancre and are progressing satisfactorily. We completely repulsed strong attacks against our new positions north of the Scarpe. We slightly improved our positions in the neighbourhood of Fampoux and advanced our line during the night between Feestrubert and the Lave River. We captured Le Tourret. English troops carried out a successful local operation on a mile front in the Loos sector. All our objectives were taken and a number of prisoners captured.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

Rumours of a Rupture.

London, August 21.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, it is officially announced that the Council of Ministers on the 20th inst., finally approved of a Note recognizing the German outrages whereby twenty per cent of the Spanish mercantile marine has been sunk and over a hundred Spanish lives lost, and declaring that any fresh torpedoing will be followed by the seizure, as a temporary measure for the duration of the war, of German ships anchored in Spanish ports to an amount corresponding to the sunk Spanish tonnage. Instructions to this effect have been sent to the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin, and it is hoped the German Government will recognize that this decision is not incompatible with the strict neutrality which Spain has always observed and intends to observe.

Reuter's correspondent at San Sebastian says that Senator Dato, the Foreign Minister, denies that the Government has received a Note from Germany intimating a rupture in relations.

THE LONDON BUS STRIKE.

Women Workers' Claim.

London, August 20.
The London streets continue to be busless. The tram strike is spreading. The point at issue is becoming absorbed in a general argument that women workers are doing the same work as men and are entitled to the same pay. The strikers' unions confer to-morrow, when important decisions are anticipated. The great majority of railway employees continue to work, but efforts are being made to bring them out. The tubes are overwhelmed with traffic, adding enormously to public inconvenience.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

London, August 20.
The Times states that though definite decision is awaited, it is probable that the representative of India at the periodical meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet, will be the Secretary of State for India.

DUTCH POLITICS.

London, August 20.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague states that M. Nolens has declined to form a Ministry.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN SUBMARINE VENTURE.

London, Aug. 20.
An Italian naval communique reports that submarine F-7 crossed the mined areas of the upper Adriatic and entered the Gulf of Quarnero where it torpedoed and sank a large Austrian steamer after which it returned safely to its base.

ANOTHER AERIAL ATTACK.

London, Aug. 20.
The Air Ministry reports: On the night of the 19th-20th we attacked aerodromes, railways, hangars and trains, and various ground targets were bombed and machine-gunned. All our machines returned.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

London, Aug. 20.
There is an increase of British imports of £19,067,253 and a decrease of exports of £26,189,237 as compared with July last year.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Aug. 20.
An Italian official message says: We repulsed strong attacks on Cornone lines on the southern slopes of Sassetto, inflicting heavy losses.

AUSTRIAN SEAPLANES CAPTURED.

London, Aug. 20.
An Italian naval communique says: Two Austrian seaplanes bombed Bari but subsequently fell into the sea and were captured.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

French Make Further Progress.

London, Aug. 20.
A French communique states: Between Matz and the Oise we have continued to make progress. We captured Fresnes notwithstanding a desperate resistance and reached the western outskirts of Lassigny. Farther south we succeeded in debouching on Thiescourt woods. On our right we captured Pimprez and pushed as far as the southern outskirts of Dresincourt. North of the Aisne in completing our success between Carlepoint and Fontenoy we captured the village of Morsain. The number of prisoners we have taken in this region since yesterday reaches 2,200. Three German aeroplanes were felled yesterday.

Enemy's Awkward Position.

London, Aug. 20.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring on the 19th in the evening, says: Simultaneously with General Mangin's attack east of the Oise General Humbert attacked from Le Hamel on the right of the Oise, north of Ribecourt, to Bois-des-Loges which is midway between Roye and Lassigny. Thus the enemy who has hitherto been fronting west to General Mangin's, Debeney's and Rawlinson's armies is now menaced on his southern flank. General Mangin's two attacks on the 17th and 18th brought his troops at one point barely two miles from General Humbert's and the combined attacks of the two armies secured the line which is advancing along both banks of the river and on our left is causing the enemy serious anxiety for his position between Bois-des-Loges and Lassigny. The German resistance is desperately hard. We have reached a stage corresponding to that of the Germans at the end of March and beginning of June when our reserves began to arrive and restored the advantage of initiative by successful flank attacks. The enemy is now using his reserves and however he may grudge the necessity of having to waste them in a defensive battle, which in the end can only be the prelude to retreat, he still possesses some thirty fresh reserve divisions in addition to 400,000 youngsters of the 1920 class and our successes have been most carefully planned and manfully won.

A French communique says: There were reciprocal bombardments in the regions of Lassigny and Dresincourt. Between the Oise and Aisne we occupied last night the village of Vassens, north-westward of Morsain. An enemy abortive raid occurred westward of Maison-de-Champagne. German aeroplanes bombarded Nancy last night, six civilians being killed and twenty wounded.

Further Advances.

London, Aug. 20.
General Mangin re-attacked to-day on a ten mile front between the Oise and the Aisne. The advance is proceeding well. A maximum depth of two miles has been attained and five hundred have been taken prisoner. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We advanced our line to the neighbourhood of Vieux Berquin on the Outtersteene road prisoners 182. We repulsed four attacks on a post north-eastward of Chilly. We successfully raided a post westward of Bray. Our patrols made further progress between the Lave and Lys rivers, being now eastward of the Parais-Merville road.

SUBMARINES OF THE FUTURE.

Lord Milford Haven's Prediction.

In delivering the Rede Lecture recently, Admiral the Marquis of Milford Haven expressed how deeply he felt the honour which had been bestowed upon him that day. It had an additional value to him because it coincided with the year in which he first fifty years ago—put on the blue jacket with the anchor button. The University had also bid the Navy which he had the honour to represent an additional honour in choosing for that occasion the anniversary of the great battle fought 124 years ago, which was known by a date and not a locality, and also of the action between the Shannon and the Chesapeake 105 years ago, and the return of the Grand Fleet from the Battle of Jutland with its line intact. The enemy ships after the Jutland battle were greeted by their Sovereign as victorious, but ever since his people had asked him in vain for the proof of victory. Our great, silent, unrelenting line of blockading ships in the far north were at that morning two years ago as unbroken as they had been ever since the beginning of the war, and so they stand to-day. The Marquis then proceeded with his lecture, in which he traced the important changes which had taken place in our Navy during the hundred years in which, as a whole, it had been at peace. When the present war broke out many of these changes resulted from its experiences in the various activities in which it engaged—punitive expedition,

land wars, river fights, explorations, surveying. The evolution of the so-called capital ships or line of battle ships, was long drawn out. For many years the Channel Fleet consisted only of samples sometimes built in twos or threes, but always changing. The battleship of the present day, the so-called Dreadnought type, was a bold step in advance. She was designed to carry as sole armament the largest number of the heaviest producible guns which could be mounted in revolving turrets on the upper decks, and to steam at the highest attainable speed. She was also given very complete armour protection. No existing battleship could stand up to her or escape her. Every Navy, to except the smallest, copied the type. The two factors—biggest guns and highest speed—were made progressive by science. This process began very soon. One displacement, that is length, breadth, and draught of water, cost be increased in proportion. Very soon it was found the dry docks and basins were not big enough, harbour entrances not deep enough, not to speak of the cost of putting too many eggs in one basket. If reports were true it looked as if since the war began we had progressed along the road to an alarming extent. Together with this ship there appeared in this country, an entirely new class of ship, which was given the very descriptive title of battle cruiser. In this class speed was placed first, and in this type, too, it looked as if we had become seized by megalomania. This should be mentioned to the Admiralty," Lord Milford Haven remarked in an aside, "but I am not connected with it now." The lecturer then referred to the changes in the equipment and

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 20.
The silver market is steady.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

Two Candidates in the Field.

In consequence of withdrawals, there are only now two candidates for the election of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Pollock. The nominations close to-day. The two candidates are Mr. A. R. Lowe, proposed by Mr. Andrew Forbes and seconded by Mr. Evan Ormiston; and Mr. H. W. Bird, proposed by the Hon. Mr. David Laidlaw and seconded by Mr. N. J. Stubb, O.B.E.

The election, which is confined to J. P.'s, will take place on Wednesday next commencing at 4 p.m., and it will be held, we understand, at the Supreme Court, in Mr. Nisbet's office, and not at the Magistracy, as formerly announced.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY
Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.

Thief Jumps into Harbour.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with the larceny of two truck wheels and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. When detected by a Police Re-servist, defendant ran away and jumped into the harbour, but a seaman was engaged and an arrest effected.

how they had improved the efficiency and comfort of the crews, and sketched how the advent of the new century brought about a great change in the political outlook of the Navy. The new naval Power which had arisen in the North Sea began to assume formidable proportions, and it became increasingly clear with what object this new fleet was being built up so systematically. Everything pointed to an inevitable change of front for the Navy from south to east—a tremendous undertaking. By comparison the German situation was very favourable. All her naval requirements, facilities for building, repairing and equipping every class of ship, as well as protected anchorages, were concentrated in the inner corners of two adjacent seas joined by a ship's canal, as well as by the longer route round the peninsula which divided the two seas. Here the lecturer pointed out that the value of Heligoland to us had been somewhat overrated for had we fortified it as the Germans had since done, it might have become a casus belli. He went on to refer to the total mobilisation of the Navy in 1914 and its fortunate efforts for us upon the war. With regard to submarines he predicted that ultimately we should see submarine cruisers armed with guns and torpedoes, protected by armour, and with a surface speed equal to any existing surface craft. These new cruisers would require attendant vessels as eyes for offence and defence, the same as the fleets now had, but in the air, not on the water. Unsinkable or submergible merchant steamers, at least for certain essential or valuable cargoes, would appear to be inevitable for the future, notwithstanding the increased cost and decreased cargo space. In conclusion the Marquis said a warm tribute to the services rendered by merchant sailors and fishermen in the war. He could not help feeling that the Merchant Navy had earned for itself the right to wear on its colours the Red Cross of St. George.

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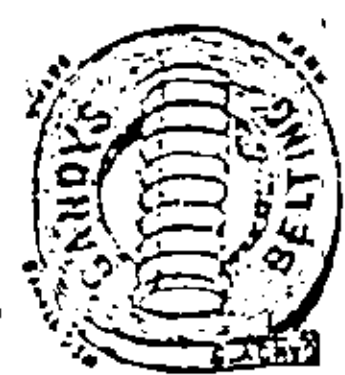
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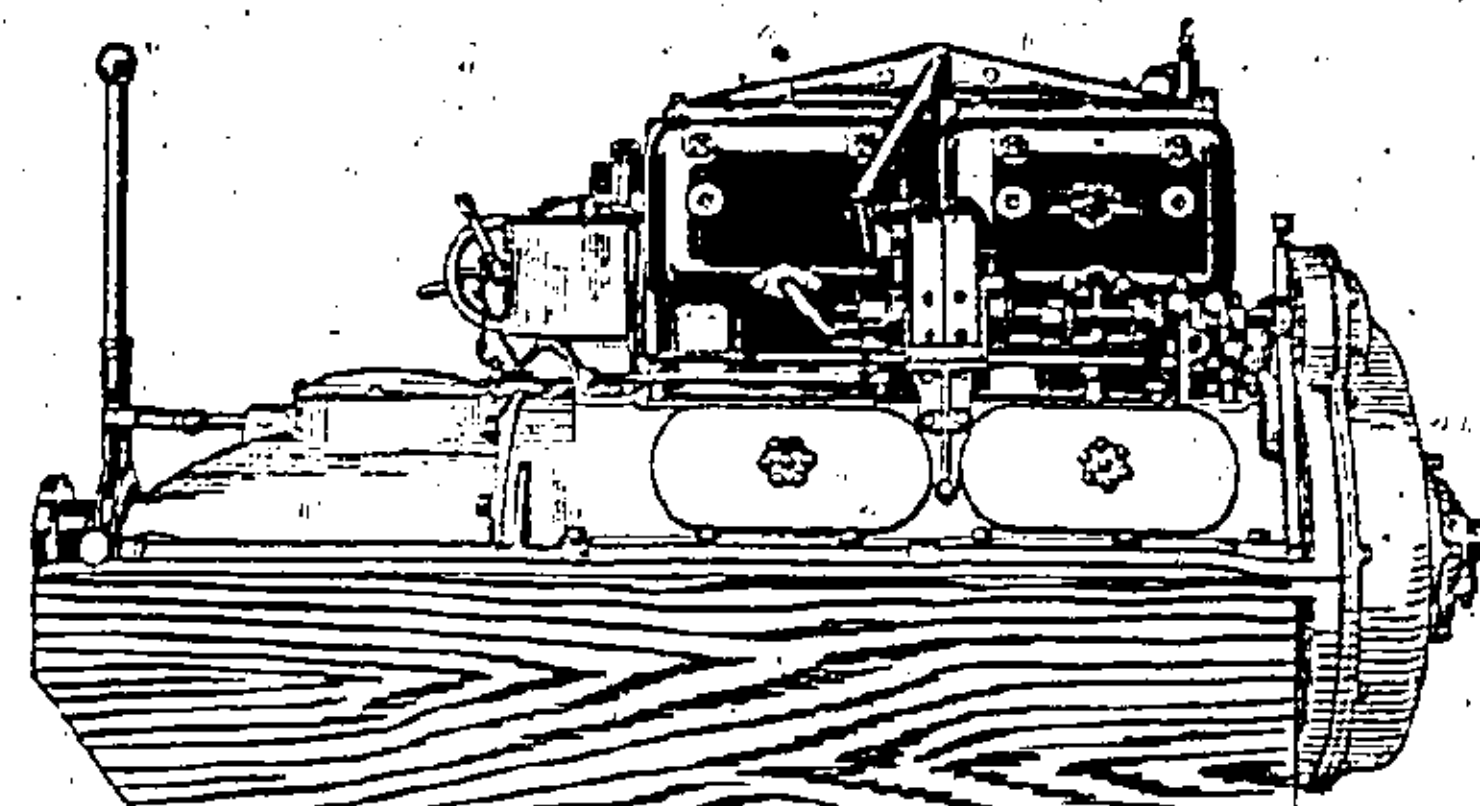
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GENERAL NEWS.

A Mournful Meeting.

An Amsterdam message says that the general meeting of the Daimler Motor Company was a mournful event. The chairman said that since they had been placed under military control the prosperity of the company had been endangered. It paid \$1,550,000 in taxation as compared with Krupp's \$1,500,000; though Krupp's was infinitely bigger. The dividends of 80 per cent. would be continued by the company drawing upon its capital.

H. M. S. Eagle.

Mrs. Page, wife of the American Ambassador in London, has launched a new British warship on the Tyne, christening her H.M.S. Eagle on the First Lord's invitation expressly approved by the King. The Royal Naval Ensign and the Stars and Stripes flew side by side over the ship. Mrs. Page spoke of her privilege in christening the Eagle, and told how deeply she was touched by the graceful courtesy of America's comrades-in-arms in naming a new man of war after the United States national bird. Admiral Halsey acknowledged the effective co-operation which has existed for more than a year between the American and British Navies.

Reclamation of Land in Mongolia.

Since the last days of the late Ching Dynasty efforts have been made to reclaim the lands in the districts occupied by the Mongolians of the 13 Banners on the border of Mongolia; but so far only about 20 per cent. of the fertile land there has been reclaimed and made arable. This slow progress has been due to the lack of funds. On his arrival at the Capital, General Tsai Cheng tsun, Lieutenant General of Suifu, has made proposals to the Central Government to start the reclamation work on a large scale. It requires a sum of \$5,000,000 to carry out his plan, and he suggests that such a large sum should be appropriated from the proceeds of the sale of land etc., to be refunded to the Government in a period of 50 years. His plans have been endorsed by most of the Cabinet Ministers and will be brought up for consideration at the next Cabinet meeting.

A Christmas Eve Scene.

An action for alleged slander brought by a Horsey butcher, Mr. Horace Jackson, and his wife against a retail provision dealer in the Horsey-road, Mr. Albert Jackson, and his wife was begun in the King's Bench Division recently. Plaintiff alleged that Mrs. Jackson went to their shop and made suggestions against defendant's character. On Christmas Eve she was said to have gone there again and to have swept joints of meat and sausages from the counter into the muddy street. Plaintiff had to close his shop, causing him great loss. For the defence it was stated that the words complained of were not used, and that Mrs. Jackson called at the shop only to ask for a small amount of meat that was due. The hearing was adjourned.

Birmingham, and Civic Beauty.

It was decided to form a Civic Society at Birmingham recently, the object of which is to stimulate wider concern for beauty in the city. Lord Plymouth, in supporting the scheme, insisted that the society might exercise a potent influence on the great reconstruction schemes after the war. He described the aims and methods of the London Society, of which he is president, and emphasized the importance of foresight and a central plan in town development. Mr. Neville Chamberlain said that hitherto there had been no society to focus public opinion on matters of taste in architecture. The city had been allowed to grow up in a haphazard way and with unfortunate results. He believed that the mere existence of a society of that kind which made it its object to see that beauty with utility should be considered in all the outward aspects of the city would make people think of the artistic and economic side of what they were producing.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Gallant Wireless Operator.
Presiding at a meeting of the Marconi Company in London, the chairman related the story of a gallant wireless operator. When a submarine attacked his vessel, the operator secured communication with a land station, but, finding an American cruiser, in a position to give earlier assistance, he remained in the room, trying to get into touch with her. Although the cabin was in a most exposed position, he declined to leave, and underwent shelling for an hour. Then he got a satisfactory reply from the cruiser. As he finished the message, a shell decapitated him. But the timely arrival of the cruiser saved the vessel.

A Charles Dickens Home.
The Dickens Fellowship, which has just raised £1,000 for the purpose of providing the works of Charles Dickens in Braille type for the blind, is about to co-operate with Sir Arthur Pearson in establishing a permanent "Charles Dickens Home" for soldiers and sailors blinded in the war. A suitable house has already been secured at St. Leonards, and it is proposed to raise a fund of £150,000 in order to acquire the freehold of the estate, furnish and equip the establishment, and also to endow it so as to obviate the necessity for intermittent charitable appeals. It is intended to organise a national Dickens pageant at an early date, and for this many leading authors and members of the theatrical profession have promised their support.

U. S. Navy Hospital.
The American Navy is to have its own hospital in London. For this purpose Mrs. Guest, wife of Captain Guest, M.P., has transferred to the American Red Cross her residence at 26, Park Lane, known as Aldford House. Mrs. Guest, before her marriage was Mrs. Amy Phipps, of Pittsburgh. Aldford House was built by Mr. Alfred Beit, the friend and partner of Cecil Rhodes, and occupies an entire block, with an elaborate roof garden and an ample lawn. As an American naval hospital the house will contain 50 beds and will provide for both officers and men. The surgeons and attendants will be from the medical corps of the United States Navy. On the official records the new institution will be known as "American Red Cross Hospital No. 25." It will be the 25th hospital which the American Red Cross has established in England. During the first three years of the war, Mrs. Guest used her Park Lane house as a private hospital for British officers.

Dr. Clifford on the War.
A forcible pamphlet, "Our Fight for Belgium and What it Means," by Dr. Clifford, has just been published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. Dr. Clifford was actually in Germany in the last week of July 1914, for the purpose of attending a conference of the Churches' Peace Alliance at Worms, where he found mobilisation in full swing. The conference had to be cut short; but even when crossing the Channel for home "so intense" was our desire for peace that we drew up a statement, intending to publish it in England in favour of a rigorous abstinence from joining in the war. But subsequent knowledge of our Government's efforts to preserve peace convinced Dr. Clifford that it was as just as it was necessary that we should go to war in an entirely unselfish service for the good of mankind. Now, in the fourth year, "it is a world fight for the self-government and liberty of small States that is at stake. Lose that and all is lost. . . . Belgium must be freed from the grip of the Kaiser and his soldiery. Again they must own their own homes, restore them, and obey their own Sovereign. There must be no uncertainty. No limit must be put on their autonomy." As for the future, we must not confuse our judgment of realities "by our own wishes and desires, or our weariness of the war." The military majority in Germany means to keep it as it is; and "the Court of Berlin is more dangerous in diplomacy than in war. We shall win the war; but we shall require the utmost care not to lose the peace."

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

\$95,752 at Masonic Festival.
The sum of \$95,752 was announced recently as the result of the 120th anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, held at the Connaught Rooms, W.C. This total was received from 4,382 stewards, the largest Board of Stewards at any festival of any of the three masonic institutions. The attendance, as well as the amount collected and the number of stewards, was a "record" in the history of the institution.

\$5,000 Gift for War Pensions.
Mr. John Bodge, M.P., Minister of Pensions, addressing a meeting on behalf of maimed sailors and soldiers at Newington said that his design was to see justice done for those who had made so many sacrifices for their country. He had a fund of £90,000 to provide pensions for these men, and he had set up in business 1,200 men who had been disabled. He had received an offer of £5,000 for the fund, but the gift which he cherished most of all was a contribution by a poor widow of six penny stamps.

Jewellery Hidden in a Chimney.
At Westminster Police Court recently, before Mr. Cecil Chapman, Gt. Britain, 27, an Italian, formerly a musician at a music hall, and now described as a deserter, and Edward Slaughter, 26, described as an absentee from military service, were charged with stealing and receiving jewellery, valued at £270, belonging to Mr. J. Harris, Grange Gardens, Evesham, jewellery valued at £200 from Prince's Hotel, Piccadilly, and bank notes from the Mandeville Hotel, Marylebone. It was stated that the police attach considerable importance to the arrest of the men in view of the alleged robberies at Lord Rotherham's flat and other West-end houses. Inspector West said that in company of Inspector Barrett and Sergeant Fern he visited premises at St. Luke's-road, Clapham, on June 1, and found the prisoners in a back room, which was only opened after they had threatened to break it open. The landlady stated that Albano, whom she addressed as "Mr. Bansi," was the occupier of the room, and that Slaughter was frequently with him. On searching the premises the officers found the identified property on the chimney, also a cheque book, and the registration and military papers of both prisoners. The prisoners were remanded in custody.

VICAR FINED.

Struggle for Top Seat.

The struggle of a Lancashire vicar to obtain a top seat on a Redhill omnibus led to the appearance of the clergyman recently at Reigate Police Court, where he was fined £5.

The Rev. Ambrose John Wilson, D.D., vicar of St. Mary's, Oldham, and Mary M. Rowntree, his sister-in-law, were summoned for assaulting Dorothy Olive French, an omnibus conductress, on May 19. A summons against Mrs. Wilson, the vicar's wife, for alleged assault was withdrawn.

Evidence was given that the three defendants, who were on a visit to Surrey, boarded a crowded omnibus at Redhill. The outside seats were occupied, but Mrs. Wilson, it was alleged, pushed past the conductress, seized her by the shoulders, and "kissed" her. One of the upper seats became vacant, and the vicar called on his wife and sister-in-law to go to the top of the vehicle, and in a scuffle which occurred at the foot of the staircase, Miss Rowntree, it was alleged, struck the conductress.

For the defence Dr. Wilson said that he used only such force as was necessary to allow him to pass the conductress, who came at him with flaming eyes, and said that he was a devil. The inside of the bus was like the Back Hole of Calcutta.

Miss Rowntree denied the assault. The Bench fined Dr. Wilson £5 and Miss Rowntree £1, and the prosecution were allowed £3 3s. costs.

COAL IN SOUTHERN ALGERIA.

Will it be Exploited?

Le Courier Colonial states:—Recently, in the course of training members of the "Foreign Legion" in modern military tactics in southern Algeria, trench diggers struck a rich bed of anthracite coal. The discovery has aroused a great deal of interest in France and Italy, where the coal question is in a most acute stage. Geologists now recollect that in 1908 G. B. M. Flamant, a scientist specialising on Algerian formations, called the attention of French geologists to the peculiar characteristics of the geological strata in southern Algeria, which were almost identical with those

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THIS is to warn the General Public not to negotiate D/Order, Nos. 79398/93, for 10 Bils. Yara (David Lighthouse 6s) issued by the Undersigned on the 8th August, 1918, in favour of Messrs LUN ON & CO., LTD., on the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., have been declared lost and are now considered as null and void and duplicate orders have been issued in favour of the said firm.

JOSEPH BROS.,

Hongkong, 17th August, 1918.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend of \$2.50 per share will be paid on the 7th October next, to all SHAREHOLDERS on the Register of SHAREHOLDERS as at 30th September 1918.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. DYER,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 19th, 1918.

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NOTICES.

G. R. NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY Notified that in accordance with Regulations, published under the Government Notification No. 202 of 31st May, 1918, commencing from 1st September 1918, all Private Chairs have to be licensed as Annual Licence fee of \$2 payable in advance. Chair bearers have to be licensed at a fee of 30 cents each yearly.

P. P. J. WODEHOUSE,
Captain Superintendent
of Police.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918.

THE NEED FOR CONSTITUTIONALISM.

Among the many lessons that the war has served to bring home to humanity there is none more forcible than that which was so tragically demonstrated in the case of Russia, i.e., that for national existence and prosperity ordered rule and administration are first essentials. Looking down the line of events since August, 1914, and at the history of every civilised state for centuries before, one sees that a unified and efficient control of all peoples has coincided with advancement, whereas mob conduct and anastichal disensions have only resulted in a disastrous disintegration followed, in some cases, by a total collapse and even absorption by other peoples. The Roman Empire should have provided a sufficient object lesson to modern folk, but, obsessed to the extent of feeling righteous, the Russian proletariat sought only to remove the income authority existent without first providing an enlightened equivalent. What followed will go down to history as the greatest tragedy of the war, for Russia, having entered as a nation to fight against the tyranny of force, is now a victim to numberless parties and sects within her own borders, all seeking by force to exert their particular will on the others. And in addition her chaotic condition is providing the very opportunity for exploitation that her original enemy so much desired. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of any particular group there is something essentially wrong in the fundamental view-point of them all, and, until there is a reversion to that constitutionalism which a modern state must have as its basis, one cannot hope for improvement or legitimately sympathise with any one faction.

Russia is not alone in her condition for the case of China presents something of a parallel. Since the first Revolution matters have been much the same as they are now, and it is high time that reason was absorbed by the contentious elements. Not only are two great groups still unreconciled and waging internecine war, but bodies of bandits, some with alleged higher missions and some out frankly only for plunder, are making merry just when and how they please. The Northern group might justly feel that to it alone belongs the right to govern, and the Southern party might be just as truly convinced that it has a democratic mission and should direct and control the constitution. To review all the facts would be waste of time, for there is only one conclusion that can be come to, and that is that both parties are at fault. Each claims to seek the good of the country, yet adopts an attitude that is disastrous in the extreme, more especially so at this time when China could mean so much to the world. Instead of seeking a compromise or ways and means to effect a constitutional federation of their aims, force is resorted to, giving the unscrupulous every opportunity to profitably harass the population and depriving the millions of people within the country of that sense of security and trust out of which springs national pride. Not until there has been a purging of that egotistical selfishness from both great parties can the other peoples of the world look to China for much improvement.

Russia has supplied a word that at once describes the class of man that civilisation finds an anomaly in its midst—Bolshevik, and he exists in every country. In Ireland, where there is much room for disagreement, there are "Bolsheviks" among Sinn Féiners and even Orangemen; in England, rabid and ferocious extremists come under the same title, and, in fact, the wider world over there is a class of men who inevitably see through their distorted vision the need of forceful resistance. Ideals worthy of all practice might be the cause of their animosity, but so soon as they lose sight of the imperativeness of a central authority willingly obeyed, they become the most dangerous reactionaries and as such are a menace to the civilisation that gave them birth. Ordered and controlled progress may be slow, but it is the only progress that counts. In these days when an unprecedented fight is being made against a great array of force, the danger within the national fabric of every country is likely to be overlooked, but humanity has a formidable enemy in a perverted expression of that very freedom which it is fighting to save. A cohesive national spirit in which all are content to strive constitutionally for a general uplift must be the aim of all nations, for those peoples that are content to permit a full expression of every visionary's ideal and the other more dangerous activities that are given such a cloak will find that they are not only undermining their own existence but are condoning the very negation of that communal freedom which is civilisation's greatest gift to humanity.

Our Public Buildings.

In the course of his most admirable letter which appears in our issue of to-day (and which is worthy of all consideration because it is so full of sound, constructive reasoning) Mr. A. H. Harris takes up what is a really important public question when he refers to the present most unsatisfactory condition of the City Hall, the Theatre and Museum and the circumstances which have militated against long desired improvements being effected. As is well known, these three institutions are all housed in one block of buildings which was presented to the Colony many years ago by the Prince of Wales and which is vested in a Board of Trustees. It is this circumstance which necessarily results in nothing being done to convert the premises into a really up-to-date set of buildings, for the Trustees naturally consider, we believe, that the cost of such a scheme could not be expected to be borne by them. Thus it is that the institutions go on, as Mr. Harris so well puts it, eking out a miserable hand-to-mouth existence while the public meantime yearns for improvements which are never effected.

What is Needed.

What is obviously needed, of course, is that the present set of buildings be either pulled down or completely transformed. Everyone appreciates the generosity of the donors in originally presenting the premises to the Colony, and no doubt the place adequately met the needs of former generations. No one, however, can say that it suffices for present-day requirements. The shortcomings of the present Museum have often been commented upon before, while the Theatre Royal is admittedly a very poor substitute for what such a place should be. Structurally defective, it is unbearably hot in summer and decidedly draughty in winter, while its general appearance is anything but cosy or attractive. The various rooms in the City Hall are also of most inconvenient size for the holding of meetings, etc. Mr. Harris is right when he urges that a Library, Museum and City Hall are institutions which should be Government-controlled, and, with him, we have no doubt that if such places were provided and run on modern lines by the Government, the matter of erecting a really attractive theatre would quickly be solved by the public, or, alternatively, by some enterprising syndicate. The whole question undoubtedly needs looking into, and we sincerely hope that as a result of Mr. Harris' letter some steps will soon be taken to bring the Colony into line with other Settlements in the Far East.

A Hard-Worked Staff.

We have on more than one occasion felt justified in indulging in criticism of some aspects of Hongkong's postal service, but it would indeed be unjust if the voluminous report just issued by the Postmaster General for the year 1917 were allowed to pass over without a deserved compliment being paid to the hard-working staff of this organisation. A glance through the figures given shows that the work is constantly on the increase in every department, the number of bags despatched, received, or handled in transit; the work of registration and the parcel post, all showing a big advance on the year before, with a corresponding increase of revenue to the public funds. The short-handed staff has undoubtedly worked under disadvantages, the uncertainty of mails and special rushes of work making the duties by no means light. The Postmaster General himself pays a high tribute to the "way the staff has worked with cheerfulness for long hours," and we feel that the public generally will heartily endorse his sentiments. Our Post Office is not a perfectly organised and controlled institution, as we have often pointed out, but the fault lies rather in the policy of staff economy which at times is responsible for faults that could easily be avoided. But to the hard-working staff who strive so well to keep pace, the public owes not a little gratitude.

DAY BY DAY.

BE DOES MUCH THAT DOES WELL WHAT HE DOES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of Japan's declaration of war against Germany.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6.3/16d.

Danish Consul.

Mr. Asge Hvalsoe, Danish Consul to Singapore, is passing through the Colony.

The Health Return.

During yesterday there were notified one fatal case of spotted fever and one non-fatal occurrence of diphtheria, both sufferers being Chinese.

Typhoon Damage.

Nineteen fishing stocks and nets in Mira Bay, the property of the villagers, were destroyed by the typhoon on the 15th inst. The damage estimated at \$830.

St. George's Society.

We are asked to state that Mr. P. S. Cassidy, of the Hongkong Bank, has taken over the Hon. Treasurer'ship of the St. George's Society and would be obliged if members would send in their subscriptions for the current year as soon as possible.

Possession of Shots.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with being in unlawful possession of six packages of shots without a permit. Defendant pleaded that he was not aware that a permit was necessary for possessing air gun shots. Mr. J. R. Wood imposed a fine of \$5.

Siamese Royalty.

There arrived in the Colony yesterday, on the way to Singapore, His Highness Prince Teiridos Pransab of Siam, the former Siamese Minister to Germany, Austria Hungary and Denmark. His Highness is accompanied by Princess Pransab (his wife), Princesses Pantip, Chantaree and Devala (daughters) and Prince Davatani and Towdeva (sons).

Distinguished Visitor.

Brigadier-General Sir Wm. Manning, the new Governor of Ceylon, is passing through the Colony on his way to take up his new duties. He comes from Jamaica, where he has been Governor since 1913. He is accompanied by his aide-de-camp, the Hon. Mr. Robert Trefanis, and Mrs. Trefanis. The distinguished visitor this morning spent a few minutes in the Supreme Court. Sir William Rees Davies, who was sitting at the time, left the bench and escorted the party round the building.

Snatcher Sentenced.

A Chinese pleaded not guilty when charged at the Public Court to-day with snatching a ratian bag, mounted with gold, from the arm of a boy in the custody of another boy in Wellington Street. Inspector Brown said the boy was going along Wellington Street, when defendant followed behind him, seized his arm and stole the bag. Defendant then ran away, but a District Watchman on duty in the vicinity chased him and eventually effected the arrest. A previous conviction was registered against defendant and Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced him to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Torpedoed Experience Recalled.

A Chinese youth pleaded guilty when charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with stealing two spanners, a pair of pinners and a screw-driver belonging to Mr. Knight, of the American Express Company. Inspector Brown said Mr. Knight's motor cycle was kept in the alleyway of the American Express Company's new premises and the tools were kept in a box fastened to the cycle. Defendant gained admittance into the alleyway, stole the tools and went away with them. Defendant was observed by a foki of a neighbouring shop. The foki chased defendant, who was ultimately arrested by an Indian constable. Defendant admitted the theft and related an account of his experiences. He said he had been employed in several workshops. On one occasion the ship on which he was employed was torpedoed. He was rescued by a passing steamer. He was unemployed at present. His Worship sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks on the last day.

SALT REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

Interesting Supreme Court Case.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) the case commenced this morning in which a trial of issue is raised as to whether a Salt Revenue collector has to render an account to the Salt Commissioners of Kwangtung. The plaintiffs are Fung Pak Heng, Hung Kwai San, Sun Chin Man, Lam Chong Sing, Tso Kin Chi and So Si Hing, trading as the Hung Fat Loi, and the defendant Cheung Tai Wai alias Cheung Sui To, of Stone Nullah Lane, Hongkong. The plaintiffs, who carry on the business of Salt Commissioners under the style of Hung Fat Loi, claim for an account to be taken with all necessary enquiries and directions of the disbursements made by the defendant on behalf of the plaintiffs for the sum of \$17,500, the equivalent of Tls. H. K. 12,800 at the rate of 7.2 mace to the dollar, received by the defendant from To Lan Ting, from the branch depot in Hong Po, and received by the defendant as agent for the plaintiffs, and for payment of the amount found due to the plaintiffs.

Mr. C. G. Albaster, O.B.E. (instructed by Mr. R. F. Mattingley (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston) is appearing for the plaintiffs and Mr. F. O. Jenkins O.B.E. (instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring) for the defendant.

Mr. Jenkins said that he had no right to speak first, but he had to speak because he had an offer to make. He then read the claim of the plaintiffs, also the affidavit of the defendant made in the month of March, 1916. He further said that the plaintiffs commenced business in the year 1911, and they had branches all over Kwangtung Province. Defendant was employed as an inner accountant in their firm, in the Hung Po branch. Later on during the course of the year, the Chinese Revolution broke out, and the revolutionists attacked several of these depots, and included amongst these depots was the one at Hung Po. As a result of the attack, defendant had lost one eye and his face was almost cut in halves. By these injuries he was not able to work for plaintiffs anymore, and was instructed by their head accountant to hand over his duties to a man named To Lan Ting, who was also working in the Hung Po branch as an outer accountant. He complied with these instructions, and was brought to a certain Chinese district, where the head offices were situated and his injuries were looked after. Acting upon the advice of the doctor, he came to Hongkong in 1912, and had not yet fully recovered from his injuries. He (defendant) admitted having received a sum of money (\$17,500) being the equivalent of Tels 12,800 from To Lan Ting, the sum being received through the various Chinese Banks. The money was given as a sort of compensation for the injuries he had received whilst in their employ, though he had spent about \$20,000 in paying doctor's fees and living expenses. There was both a verbal and a written agreement that he should receive some compensation for the injuries he had suffered. He denied having received money for the plaintiffs in his capacity as agent of the firm. When he was instructed to hand over the charge of the Hung Po branch, he did so, and also handed him all the money that was in that branch at that time. Defendant had received Tels 12,800 from To Lan Ting, which was remitted to him through the various Chinese banks, and, according to the exchange, he had received an equivalent of \$17,500. He was quite prepared to account for that sum of money, which the defendant had received from the plaintiffs as compensation, and that was all the plaintiffs could get on the present statement of claim. He was quite prepared to account for judgment.

Mr. Albaster said that he was in a position to prove that this man had received \$17,500, but he

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Disturbance in a Temple.

Four Chinese were charged on remand, at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with assaulting a Chinese contractor in Tin San Temple on the 18th inst.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, S.O.A., was present and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

Complainant, in giving evidence, said that he was a contractor and on the day in question he went to the temple to see a paper which was posted there which concerned him. It said that he was a contractor, and was evidently not very popular with the other contractors of the Guild of which he was a member, and he was expelled from the Guild. The notice was posted in the Temple, and he went there with the intention of seeing it. When he reached the temple he was assaulted by the four defendants and by some others who were not present in the Court. The third and fourth defendants were his employees, and he had owed them some wages, which he promised to pay on the above date, but instead he went to the S.O.A. and asked for Police protection.

Questioned by Mr. Hallifax, he denied the fact that the men denied to him before assaulting him; also he said that he did not hear the firing of crackers, although there might have been some fired.

Cross examined by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, complainant said that he was not assaulted with any weapons, but stones, wood, hats and kicks were resorted to in the assault.

Mr. Gardiner remarked that if he had been thus assaulted he would be a mass of pulp, but as it was he seemed to be quite all right.

The case was adjourned.

Theft of Fowls.

A Chinese appeared on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning charged with the theft of a crate of fowls, valued at \$65 on board the s.s. Heungshan. Further evidence was called. Defendant stated that he was a coolie engaged by a passenger on the steamer to carry the fowls. The passenger had since disappeared. His Worship convicted defendant and sentenced him to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

might have received more. According to his affidavit, defendant had credited himself with all sorts of salaries and also had \$5,000 as compensation when he had left the plaintiff's employ, but he still had to account for a sum of \$4,850, and he wanted to say that this man was liable for the amount.

Mr. Jenkins here he said that he was ready to account for the amount of \$17,500 which he had received from this man To Lan Ting. He had to submit to the claim, and that was all the plaintiffs could get. He had made a proposition yesterday afternoon through his solicitor, so that they could save to-day's costs. They made this proposition with the express view of saving the costs and the solicitor for the plaintiffs would not agree.

His Lordship asked Mr. Jenkins whether he had any letter to this effect, and Mr. Jenkins replied that he had none, but he had a memo from Mr. Mattingley to prove that he did make the proposition. He said that he offered to give him an account as given in the claim. He would also give an account of any other money which the plaintiffs alleged the defendant had received.

His Lordship:—What did they say?

Mr. Jenkins:—My friend knows what they said.

Continuing, Mr. Jenkins said that he had made that proposition and went even further, proposing to account for all the money which they alleged he had received. He also offered to bear the costs of the judgment. Later, Mr. Jenkins said that he would submit to judgment with costs.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"We wonder whether the Turkish prisoner who foretold the end of the war by means of the shoulder-blade of a sheep had ever read "Giraldus Cambrensis' Itinerary through Wales," made in the year 1188. If so, he would have read in Chapter XI, "that three people (the Flemings of Pembroke), from the inspection of the right shoulders of rams which have been stripped of their flesh, and not roasted but boiled, can discover future events, or those which have passed and remained long unknown."

A footnote tells us that "this curious superstition is still preserved in a debased form among the descendants of the Flemish population of this district, where the young women practise a sort of divination by the bladebone of a shoulder of mutton to discover who will be their sweetheart. It is still more curious that William de Rubroquis, in the thirteenth century, found the same superstition existing among the Tartars." Now in the twentieth century, we find it among the Turks.

More than a century divides us from the French Revolution, but more still is likely to divide us from its great reform in computing values, weights, and measures, and there is little hope, though great need for Lord Southwark's Decimal Coinage Bill. The dust of ages hallows our present complicated system, the customs of older ages lend it authority. Greece when it decided that six oboli should go to a drachma, and Rome when it selected as the basis of large computation the sestertius, which on the face of it means two and a half times something else, set us bad examples which we have shown no disposition to avoid.

The Bishop was addressing the Sunday school. In his most expressive tones he was saying, "And now, children, let me tell you a very sad fact. In Africa there are 10,000,000 square miles of territory without a single Sunday school where little boys and girls can spend their Sundays. Now, what should we all try and do to save our money and do?" And the class, as one voice, replied in ecstatic union, "Go to Africa!"

The inhabitants of Iceland, whose prolonged agitation for full independence seems within sight of success, enjoyed that privilege for a brief spell in the early part of last century. "On June 28-1809, Jorgen Jorgensen, the son of a Copenhagen watchmaker, landed at Reikjavik with a force of thirty men, captured the Danish Governor, Count Tromp, and issued a proclamation promising independence. The few Danish soldiers in the island offered so little resistance that Jorgensen was able to establish himself in the Governor's official residence and to seize all the State funds in the capital. He then proceeded to dismiss the Danish functionaries, to confiscate their property, and to replace them with Icelanders. Coins were struck with his portrait on them, superseding "Bix Jorgen Jorgensen," and these now rank among the rarest of numismatic treasures. After six weeks his reign was brought to an end with dramatic suddenness by a landing party from H.M.S. Talbot, sent owing to his arbitrary treatment of some British ships in Reikjavik harbour. King Jorgensen was brought to England, and, settled down in comfort on the proceeds of his confiscations.

"My ideal husband," said the girl who had been reading cheap novels, "must be a strong, silent man, full of grit, and able to bear the heat and burden of the day without flinching—one who will not bear a word said about me, and who will not utter an unkind word himself." "What you want is a deaf and dumb coal heaver," murmured her friend.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

THE COLONY'S DEVELOPMENT.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—Mr. Bowley's interesting contribution to the housing and development question in the Colony, emboldens me to put forward, with permission, some thoughts upon the same subject which have been in my mind for a long time past.

Kowloon Access.—Is there sufficient pier accommodation for the public? If my memory serves me right, a few years ago the only public pier was the stone and concrete one opposite to Kowloon City. From that far eastern point right round to Laichikok on the west all landing places were private and many of them of but a flimsy kind. It is true that there was a small Police and Military pier opposite to the Kowloon station which the public were allowed to touch at, but I doubt if there was a right of way.

The Star Ferry Co. also had its pier at the end of the public road—the Salisbury Road—at which the Government had reserved some public rights; but the landing places were so awkwardly situated, perhaps designedly so, that they were almost impossible to use. Since then a good pier has been provided close to the Star Ferry pier which appears to be a public pier and not exclusively a Police and Military one, and so far so good. A recent Ordinance provides for the Government resumption of public ferries and from this rather belated move nothing but good should come—irreducing the provision of good piers and boats, public landing places and cheap tickets.

Building Land.—What is being done to facilitate the development of the residential and business land on the peninsula? Is there any comprehensive survey in existence of the ground from Laichikok to Yamat with all its hinterland? What is needed, I submit, is a comprehensive plan to solve showing all present and prospective main and side roadways; plots reserved for Government and for public purposes; lots available for residences and those available for shops, factories, and godowns. Residential lots should be classed according to the minimum capital that must be spent on buildings. It has long appeared to me that the haphazard way in which good and poorer quality houses are now scattered about Kowloon, the want of system in the roads, etc., must tend to the lowering of property values and does deter the public from taking up residence except under stress due to the absence of any other available spots. How often have sewers, drains, etc., been laid and relaid in the road! Everything has long pointed to the extension of business, etc. (particularly of Chinese) westwards towards Laichikok, but what has been done to encourage it or to render it possible? If Chinese and others are allowed to see what are the intentions of the Government towards future development I am confident that land would be rapidly taken up and occupied to the benefit of the exchequer and of trade. Plans should be exhibited in all Police Stations, Post Offices and provided for all architects. What an opportunity has there not been, and still may be, for a man of ideas and a D.W.P. to immortalise their names—is there no Aston Webb in the Colony? When the public and not the favoured few know what lies in the future they can be trusted to take advantage of opportunities. Is it to the advantage of the Colony to have its properties in the hands of a few Companies and large private owners who may be said to be "in the know" when anything is moving or about to move. A similar plan in regard to the Praya East reclamation and Morrison Hill sites should be prepared and rendered accessible to the public. The Peak—I have been surprised that no comments have been made on the action of the Government in purchasing for its

own use several of the few residences available for the professional and business public of Hongkong, thereby rendering the housing problem more acute. It is true that only a few properties so far have been purchased; but it is rumoured that other houses will be acquired. I am not in any way opposing the provision of residences for Government officers; indeed I have, in common with numberless others, long maintained that these should have been provided years ago. My point now is that the Government possess the skilled staff, the land, and the capital required to provide new residences. This it could do and not cut into the small market open to the men who help to make Hongkong and to provide its revenues. Few of these men have the capital required to build, but they desire to rent and they see that no houses are available for rental. Owing to the extensive purchases of foreign properties by Chinese and others on the higher levels, the localities that remain for the business and professional European are becoming fewer and fewer. The Government should assist development and not induce contraction.

Public Buildings.—It is a surprising fact—and it is, I think, a fact—that apart from the very handsome deed of the City Hall and fountain to the Colony by Sir Robert Jardine many years ago, the few public buildings that Hongkong possesses have been donated by our Indian compatriots. The University, Saanen's Institute, Helena May Institute for Women, Ellis Kadoorie and Belilios Schools are all cases in point. The Englishman has made his money in the Colony and taken it away with him. The Cathedral has long cried aloud and in vain for an Endowment Fund and for a Church House with Chapel of Ease for Sunday school and similar work. An attempt has been lately made to provide a Chapel of Ease by utilising one of the transepts of the Cathedral—this has spoiled the interior symmetry of the building and deprived the public of much needed space during important and largely-attended public services. In my opinion it should never have been allowed. I must not, however, omit references to Sir Paul Chater's liberality in connection with St. Andrew's Church at Kowloon. But I am also concerned with and refer to public buildings as that term is generally understood. May I touch upon four of these, viz., a Public Library, a Museum, an Assembly or Town Hall, and a Theatre? At the present time these four necessary adjuncts of the civil life of a Colony or a State are all housed in one building—the gift of one leading House and vested in trustees. The building has long cried aloud for re-erection and improvement. May I appeal—and if my appeal is supported by the public I am sure that the public-minded and generous representatives of the late Sir Robert Jardine will willingly and liberally respond to it—may I appeal to the trustees to make public the deed of trust and the present financial position of the City Hall, with a view to a revision of the Trust Deed in the near future and to reconstruction on different lines? The above four named institutions are all necessary and each is represented in any self-respecting Continental town, in every State worthy of a State's existence and name, and therefore surely should be found in a first-class Colony as is Hongkong. A Free or Public Library—this is essentially an institution which should be provided by Government, whether that of a State, City, or of Hongkong, supported by the subscriptions of readers and the benefactions of public-spirited residents. A Museum—this again is essentially a Government institution to be supported out of rates and assisted by the donations of Scientific societies and by wealthy benefactors. A good and well decked out Museum is a liberal education. In Hongkong all docks should be in at least three languages. A City Hall for public meetings—this again is essentially a public institution to be supported out of rates. By no possibility can it be right for a State or City to expect the above three institutions to be

maintained by an income derived from successful "letting"! The buildings may be presented, but maintenance is a civic and a rate-charging duty. Lastly a Theatre—this may or may not be State-owned and maintained—here it could not be—and it falls into a different category to the three first-named institutions. Now how much does the Colony through the Government contribute to these? Let the Government relieve the City Hall of the provision and upkeep (there is not much upkeep in evidence) of Library, Museum and Public Rooms, and the public will very soon provide itself with a first-class and up-to-date theatre, which, it will see is kept in a comfortable condition. In Shanghai the fine Library is Municipal; the City Hall or Rooms are Municipal; the Museum is the property of a Scientific Society. The Theatre, which is comfortable, clean, well lighted and warm, is provided by the public. Many years ago the leader writer in the *Morning Post* called upon the Government to step in. Will not the public move; or will Messrs. Jardine's representative give a lead? We may then confidently expect that the representative of the donor of the City Hall property will agree to alter the Trust Deed to admit of the four institutions, now eking out a miserable and head-to-mouth existence, being so separated and cared for, as will fulfil the wish of the donor that Hongkong should not lag behind in matters civic and municipal, but should be provided with buildings and institutions worthy of the Colony and of its greatness.

The May number of the Royal Geographical Society's Magazine reproduces a resume with plans of a far-reaching scheme for the re-planning of London and of its approaches that has recently been put forward on behalf of the London City Authorities. The Colony has been lately committed to two fine motor roads, round the island of Hongkong and a part of Kowloon and the New Territory. The public pay for the roads, but what did they know of the proposals beforehand and what do they know of the plans for opening up sites about the roadways—are there any? Where are the reprints? If this development is a justifiable expense at this time, plans for development nearer to hand are still more loudly called for. The mind that conceived the 100 foot Nathan Avenue in Kowloon was a great mind, but was that avenue a part of a large and realisable scheme? Or did the effort to conceive the 100-foot avenue, out of all proportion to the width of the property passed through, of the houses lining its sides and of the adjoining roads, prove so exhausting that the mind thereafter became sterile?

In a very able critique upon an interesting scheme lately put forward for the future development of the port of Shanghai, Mr. Tyler, the Coast Inspector, writes: "Any representation, which presents a 'long view,' which serves to excite public interest in the needs of the future, and which tends to an investigation of those needs and the means of meeting them in due course, is of great value." It is not in any way suggested that Mr. Bowley's views, nor those advanced in this letter, approach in the slightest degree to such a scheme, but it is suggested that the Government should form a Committee—a public, and not a departmental, Committee—to go comprehensively into these questions and to put out reasoned and far-sighted views and plans. Patch-work planning should be a thing of the past; the Colony must look and plan ahead.

With apologies for the length of this letter.

Yours etc.

A. H. HARRIS.

Hongkong, Aug. 20, 1918.

A Shanghai Casualty.
The following cablegram was received in Shanghai recently from the Secretary of the War Office, London: "Captain L. G. M. Kidd, 6th East Kent Regt., admitted 10th Red Cross Hospital, Le-report, 11th August, slight gunshot wound right forearm." Capt. Kidd, who was a member of the staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. was wounded in France in October, 1916.

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See if you can solve the riddle to-night at the Victoria before the commencement of part 5 of the "Mark of Cain".

THE DUBLIN REFUSILIERS.

You who sit huddled o'er the fire,
Peering your piece like ill-fed orons.
Have you no loftier desire
Than digging up long-buried bones?
Pretending that you do not care
If England lose or England wins,
You sit and sulk and snivel there—
Nursing your precious secret Sins.

The Scot who steps into the line,
Striving to stem the common foe,
Does not in ceaseless rancour whine
Of Flodden Field or red Glencoe;
Or allies from across the sea—
Make haste our granaries to fill—
Nor do they hint at Boston tea
Or little stunts like Bunker's Hill.

Sick of your everlasting song,
We strove to take it as our task
To remedy your ancient wrong,
Give you the freedom that you ask.

But you, apparently, would claim
To leave the bitter, take the sweet;
Make England's sacrifice her shame,
And count your triumph her defeat.
Oh, Ireland! If you would indeed
Prove yourself worthy to be free,
Then harken to the present need
Of those who keep your liberty.
If you prize freedom as your pride,
Then strike for it with all your heart,
And shame on him who'd stand aside,
Content to play the coward's part!

The Argus.

Portuguese Appreciation.
We are requested by Mr. de Sousa, the Consul for Portugal, to express his sincere thanks to the Committee of the Hongkong War Charities Fund for their handsome donation of £500 to the Portuguese Red Cross Society. Drafts for this amount has been sent to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lisbon.



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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S.S. "JUTLANDIA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from San Francisco, with general cargo and cargo transferred from the S.S. "ARAKAN," consignees of cargo are hereby notified that the cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, and must also complete assignment of existing rights and claims against the Dutch steamer S.S. "ARAKAN" as required by the Division of Operations of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, the 26th August, 1918, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within one month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 28th August, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

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MANILA via Yuensang Fri., 30th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAHANG" and "WILLIAM" calling at Swatow, Amoy and Fochow.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAGEN" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports, via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi where intermediate calls.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having special accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kads, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dats.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Qingdao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination, passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Launching s.s. of Hero.

There was a large gathering at the shipbuilding yard of the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., yesterday, says the "N. C. Daily News" of the 9th inst. when the s.s. Hero, which has been built for Messrs. Bruusgaard, Kiost-rud & Co., Norway, was launched.

Fr. Sem. performed the ceremony and as she broke the bottle of wine over the bow of the vessel, christened the ship "Hero," in Norwegian.

After the Hero had entered the water the company adjourned to the drawing office where Mr. H. E. Arnhold, chairman of the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, said that the ship whose launching they had just witnessed had been constructed for Norwegian owners represented by Mr. O. Thoresen.

The keel was laid in February of this year, but it was not until April that the raw materials were received in their yards, so that it would be recognised that considerable work had been done to enable a vessel of this size to be launched in such comparatively quick time and it was hoped that within another five or six weeks the Hero would be completely finished and ready for sea.

Alongside the ways that had just been vacated, the present had seen the sister-ship on the stocks in course of construction for the same owners and this vessel, he confidently hoped, would also be delivered before the end of this year. He regretted that owing to ill health Mr. Thoresen had been obliged to leave Shanghai and consequently could not be present with them that day.

However, they had his representative, Mr. Sem, in his stead who, he felt sure, would bear out the happy relations that had always existed between all concerned in the construction of this vessel, and with these gentlemen he also wished to associate the names of Mr. Lied and Capt. Berg and to give thanks also to Capt. Park and his colleagues Mr. Rieffey and Mr. Simmons, of the Norwegian Veritas, all of whom had been untiring in their efforts to assist the builders in every way possible.

Sited as they were in China, there were many difficulties to confront even in normal times in undertakings of this nature, but, as most of those present knew, in times like the present these difficulties were increased tenfold and it was most pleasing to all concerned to know that, despite many obstacles, such rapid construction had resulted. It was further proof, if this could be done under such adverse conditions, of what the future promised when affairs again became normal.

The war had been the cause of an enormous sinking of tonnage, which had to be replaced as soon as possible, and realising this, the Works were equipping themselves for the purpose and it was hoped, after the war was over and the success the vessel they had just launched had proved that Mr. Thoresen would place further orders with them.

Mr. Arnhold then asked those present to join him in drinking good luck and a successful future to the Hero and her owners, and the owners' agent, Mr. Thoresen.

Mr. Sem replied and congratulated the builders on their work and on the good relationship that had existed between owners and builders. He was sure the owners would be satisfied with the manner in which the ship had been built.

Mr. Arnhold then presented Mrs. Sem who gracefully christened the ship, taking occasion to present her with a bouquet and a small souvenir from the builders.

Mr. Sem returned thanks and Mr. Lied also presented Mrs. Sem with a memento on behalf of the owners.

The dimensions of the vessel are as follows: 254 ft. 6 in. long overall by 37 ft. beam and 17 ft. depth. The vessel is of the single deck type with poop, bridge and fore-castle and is well adapted for handling cargo, having clear holds and four large hatches on deck.

There are two derricks at each hatch and steam winches arranged for quick handling of cargo. Her dead-weight capacity is 2050 tons. The crew are berthed in the poop and the officers on the bridge deck, special attention having been paid to making all the rooms of accommodation as large as possible.

The Hero will be engaged with triple expansion machinery of 1,000 h.p., supplied with steam from two cylindrical boilers. Electric lighting will be fitted throughout. The engines, boilers, auxiliary and deck machinery have been constructed at the builders' works.

It is expected to have the vessel fully equipped and ready for sea at the beginning of October.

NOTICES

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS

Having retired from the FOREIGN BUSINESS, which has been taken over by the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. under the terms of the new merger of Express Companies in the United States, all communications for WELLS FARGO & CO.—including travellers cheques—should be presented to the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

ARNHOLD BROS & CO., LD.
SHIPPING DEPT.

15, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

"UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

40-42 RUE CHAINEAU
SAIGON.

Call Fax C. Sole A. R. C. 3th Ed.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS
KIANHUI, SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler makers, Copper-smiths,
Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights,
Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED
ON SHORTEST NOTICE. REPAIRS AND TIME
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.
BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED
PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE. 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.
Telephone 300. P. N. HULME, Manager.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
MITSUBISHI, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE,
TOSHIMOTO, NISHIO, NAKAMURA, SAKO,
KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAWAMURA, SIBAI,
and OYABARI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KAWASAKI,
WAKAMATSU, MOI, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOSTOK,
TOOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DALNIE,
TAINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—
Hongkong: "IWASAKI"
Canton, Haiphong:
"IWASAKISAL"

Codes:—A, A.B.C. 5TH ED.
Western Union, and Benth's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Kangmangwha, Taijanchan,
from Shanghai.
Kwangshunghuen, from Yoko-
hama.
Honjuno, from Tokio.
Loesalyai, Benan Hotel, from
Shanghai.
Lausigkey, Great Eastern
Hotel, from Shanghai.
Kazuo Madono, Matsubara
Hotel, from Osaka.
Choyhwang, Care, Kongshan,
from Shanghai.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SELUN,"

having arrived, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed, that
their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, treasure and valu-
ables, are being landed at the
hazardous and Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained.

Options Cargo will be for-
warded on unless intimation is
received from the Consignees
to-day requesting it to be landed
here.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
Godowns, and all goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 23rd of
August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged Goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 22nd of August
at 10 A.M.

All claims must reach us before
the 27th of August, 1918, or they
will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by the undersigned

THORESEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1918

Nicholson, Hongkong Hotel,
from Yokohama.
Teak, from Kobe.
Yuenchinghang, c/o Sunglai-
hang, from Shanghai.
Chongseonloong, from Suma.
Tamara Matsubara, from
Osaka.
Luibunchoan, Stag Hotel, from
Amoy.
Floris Vanleer, Hongkong
Hotel, from Yokohama.
Hungyongchun Co., Shutai-
hung, from Kaijo.
Bibbs, from Peking.
Cheongsinglao Tahpaotai, from
Shanghai.

T. FRING,

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 26, 1918.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL	SYMBOL	MEANING.
1.	(RED) ▲	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	▲	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.	▲	East (N.E. to S.E.)
5.	▲	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.	▲	Gale expected to increase.
7.	▲	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is hoisted as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal; and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

The signal will be lowered by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The Day Signal will be displayed at the mainmast of the steamship, and on the Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the signal on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the signal on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Kowloon, and the signal on the Field Officer's Quarters at Kowloon.

The Night Signal will be displayed at the mainmast of the steamship, and on the Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signal.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

Supplementary Warnings.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be hoisted at the following stations:—
GAP ROCK
WAGLAN
STANLEY
ABERDEEN

SAU KUNG
SHI KUNG
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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dis- patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Haiphong via Hoibow	Taksang	J. M. Co.	18. Aug.
Manila	Leongsaig	J. M. Co.	23. Aug.
Shanghai	Vingchow	B. & S.	24. Aug.
Java	Tilatip	J.C.J. L.	24. Aug.
Shanghai	Wing-sang	J. M. Co.	25. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haibow	J. L. Co.	27. Aug.
Shanghai	Sinting	B. & S.	27. Aug.
Manila	Yuen-sang	J. M. Co.	30. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haibow	J. L. Co.	30. Aug.
Tientsin	Haibow	B. & S.	30. Aug.
Shanghai	Haibow	B. & S.	30. Aug.
Moji and Yokohama	Tjilwong	J.C.J. L.	1. Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ivo M.	N. Y. K.	4. Sept.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	10. Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14. Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	18. Sept.
Saigon	Tjipinas	J.C.J. L.	20. Sept.
Java	Tjipinas	J.C.J. L.	22. Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	19. Oct.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SIBERIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
AND SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 21st August, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 24th August, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance, whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 27th August, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 4th September, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"INABA MARU."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 26th August, 1918, will be subject to rent.

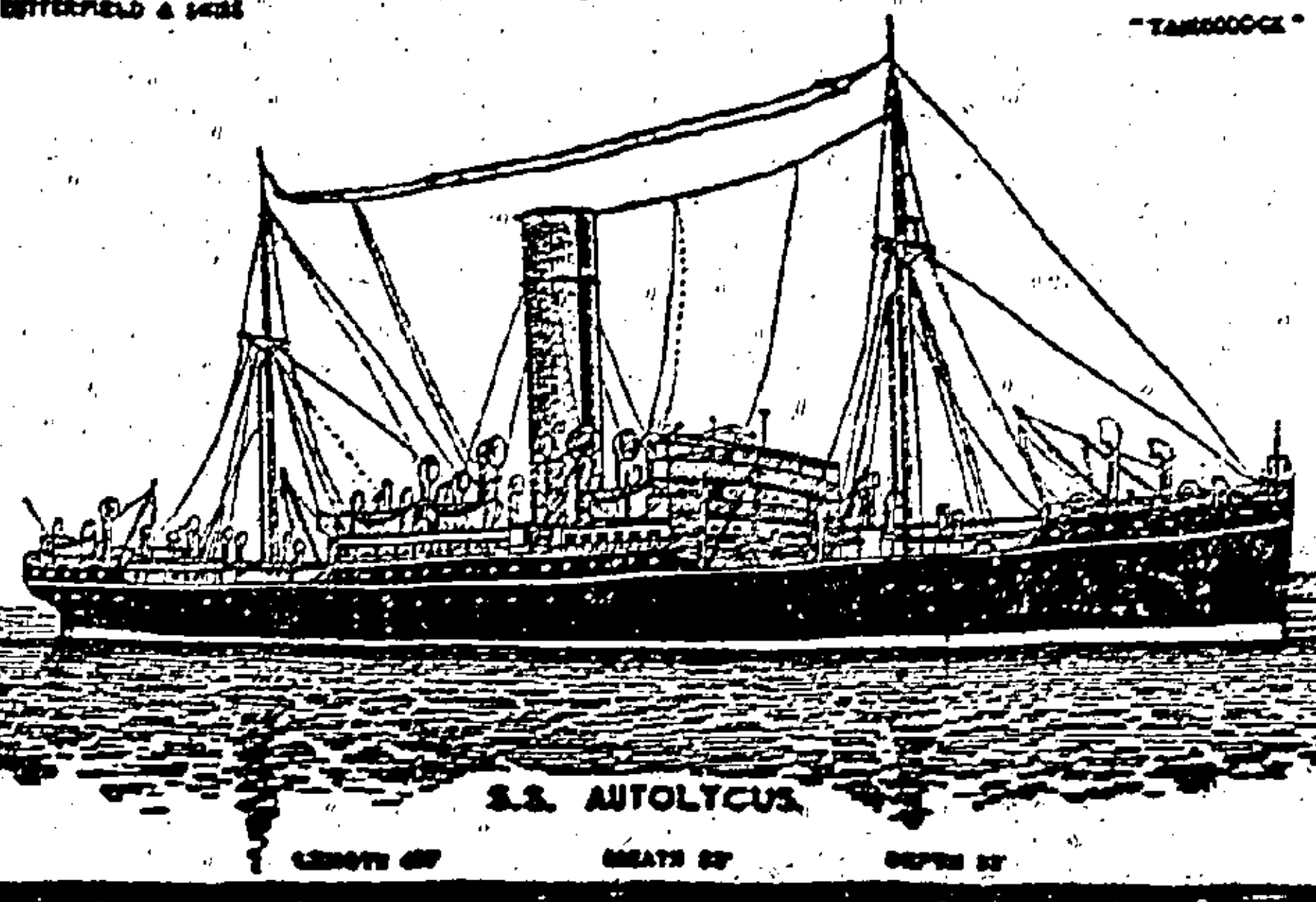
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1918.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents

Hongkong, 19th August, 1918.

NOTICES.

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
of Hongkong Ltd.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

SINCERE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong's Emporium
and Exporters

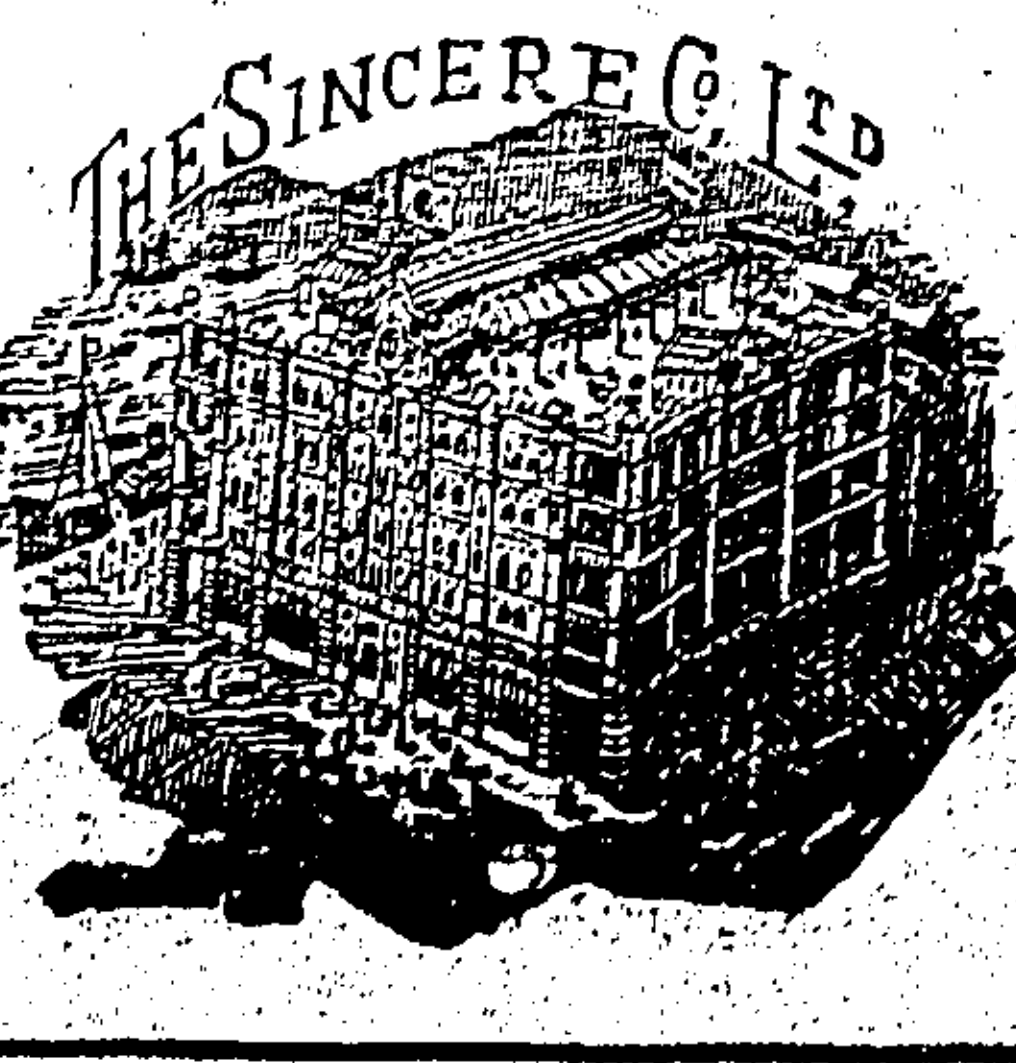
The Largest Modern Dept.
Store in the East.

AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST
IN EVERY RESPECT.

WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.
TELEPHONE 1467 and 1468.



SEQUEL TO BURGLARIES.

Five Chinese before the Magistrate.

Five Chinese, including two women and a small boy, appeared before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning on different charges in connection with recent burglaries. Inspector Grant said the defendants, all in one family, resided for a short period on the top floor of No. 261, Queen's Road Central. During the month of August several burglaries and a larceny occurred in that block of buildings and also a burglary was reported as having happened in Jarvis Street. The latest report made to the Police was on the 18th inst. On the 19th inst., the Police were informed that the burglars were residing on the top floor of No. 261. A party of police raided the house, but found it had been vacated. Upon enquiries, it was ascertained that the defendants had removed to No. 36, Hillier Street. A second raid was decided on by the Police, and on reaching 36, Hillier Street it was found that the fifth defendant, a woman, was standing at the window near the door and she was observed throwing a pawn ticket through the window. The pawn ticket, after being recovered, was found to relate to a piece of clothing identified as having been stolen from 233, Queen's Road Central on the 18th inst. On the person of the third defendant, another woman, several pawn tickets were found and one of these was for a water smoking pipe which was identified as having been stolen from 64, Jarvis Street. In the front part of the room, in the drawer of a small table, a quantity of pawn tickets were found and some related to part of the property stolen from 227, Queen's Road Central. The second defendant had been identified as having taken part in pawning the stolen clothing. In a basket a varied collection of new house-breaking implements was found, these having, apparently been made recently. A considerable quantity of stolen property, including umbrellas, walking sticks, an opium pipe, and a hot water bottle, was found. The block of buildings was so constructed that from the top floor entrance could be gained into the neighbouring houses. The doors and windows of the houses in which the burglary occurred seemed to have been forced open by implements similar to those that were found in the defendants' residence. In the charge room defendants denied committing burglaries, and the two women alleged that the burglaries were the work of the two male defendants. Inspector Grant stated that there was no direct evidence against the small boy. The total amount of the articles stolen was estimated at \$300. Several articles including a gold set of buttons had not yet been recovered.

His Worship said he wished to commit defendants for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

Inspector Grant stated that it would be more convenient to deal with the case in the Police Court, as there would be many witnesses.

His Worship finally agreed that before defendants be sent to the Criminal Sessions for trial, evidence should be taken.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

THE GLENNING FUND.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir.—The Treasurer of the above Fund, Mr. A. Balesan, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, would esteem it a favour if the lists held by the various Clubs and individual collectors were returned immediately to him with cheques or cash for the amounts subscribed. The Fund closed yesterday, the 21st inst.

The lists will be duly published, and a meeting convened at the Police Reserve Headquarters Club for the purpose of deciding the manner in which the Fund should be administered.

Yours etc.
R. C. JENKIN.

Hongkong, August 22, 1918.

DECIMAL COINAGE.

A Home Paper's Comment.

O for an hour of Randolph Churchill! Those "damned dots" are on us with a vengeance! We learn that the Association of Chambers of Commerce, the Bankers' Institute and the Decimal Association meditate a revolution of our coinage, as if we had not enough to rattle our nerves with the war and high prices. The good old penny is to be transformed into 4 or 6 mils (not decided which); the "facilitator" is to be dignified with the title of 25 mils; and the dear, very dear, "bob" is to be baptised as a half-florin or 50 mils. Of course everybody admits that the decimal system is simpler and more reasonable than our present coinage. But we are the authors of these Bills to beware how they upset ordinary people with their mills and florins in the present excited state of public nerves. They will have another. "Wood's pence" affair on their hands, and a Dean Swift will not be wanting to the occasion.

Within the British Empire several different coinages are used. In the Dominion of Canada the American dollar reigns. In the Federated Malay States, Hongkong and Singapore, the Mexican dollar (nominally 2s) is the standard coin; while in India and Ceylon the rupee (just raised to 1s 5d) is the medium of commerce. Australia, South Africa and the West Indies use the British coinage, with a different design on some of the Australian coins, florins, shillings, etc. Is it proposed to impose a uniform decimal coinage upon the Dominions and Colonies? It is a fact that the cost of living depends a good deal on the standard coin. In all the Latin countries, France, Spain, and Italy, where francs, lire, and pesetas, of the value of 10d or thereabouts, are the national or current coin, living is cheap, as it is in the rupee countries. In the dollar countries, the United States and Canada living is dear. There is too much reason to fear that under the proposed decimal coinage bill the florin (2s) will take the place of the shilling as the coin in which retail prices will be fixed, and the cost of living will be raised proportionately. —Saturday Review.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

Parades, Central, 5.30 p.m.

Monday, August 26.—No. 2 Company.

Friday, August 30.—No. 3 Company.

Uniform, helmets and spikes.

The above Parades will be inspected by a Superintendent at 6 p.m.

Police School.

Mr. T. H. King, D.S.P., reports the following as having Passed with Credit:—

No. 6 Platoon.—Cr. Sergt. 512 J.M.S. Resario and P.O. 973 A.G. da Rocha.

No. 1 Platoon.—C.S.M. Wilks, P.O. 492 J.H. Mead, P.O. 627 Pearson, P.O. 661 Clark, Asst. Sergt. 728 Battie and P.O. 666 Robertson.

Mounted Police.—Trooper 495 Kew.

Belts.

On and from Monday, August 26th, Belts will be worn on all Parades and Police Duties by all ranks below the rank of Company Sergeant Major. This order applies to Search Supervisors.

Ambulance.

Members of this Unit will draw Belts at Headquarters Office at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 27th.

Forthcoming Marriage.

The marriage is to take place at Macao on the 28th inst. of Mr. George S. K. Kwok and May, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lew Yui-lin. Dr. Lew was formerly Chinese Minister to London.

A Birthday Celebration.

An old Chinese woman was fined \$2 at the Police Court to-day for being drunk and disorderly. She was taken to the Police Station in an ambulance. This morning she told the Magistrate that she was merely enjoying her birthday.

JAPANESE RICE RIOTS.

Serious Disturbances in Kyoto and Osaka.

The disturbances which started a week ago at fishing-centres in Toyama Prefecture, owing to the high price of rice, have (says the Japan Chronicle of August 13) now spread to cities like Kyoto and Nagoya, where there have been more serious riots than elsewhere, the troops being called out in Kyoto. It is noted that in these places the poorer classes have not received any appreciable benefit from the war in the form of increased wages, unlike the workers in other cities, who are comparatively quiet.

At about 9 p.m. on Saturday (10th inst.) about 400 people living at Yaeagawara, Shimokyo, Kyoto, raided the shop of a rice-dealer named Namata Teichiro, at Takase, Hichijo. Having had warning of danger, he had put out the street lamp and closed his premises. The mob broke down the lamp and furiously hammered at the door until the police arrived on the scene, and succeeded in dispersing them. An hour later the demonstrators returned, and with large stones proceeded to break down the door of the rice-shop. Some of the demonstrators then made an attack upon a policeman at Hichijo, while others made visits to all the rice-shops in the neighbourhood. Those dealers who put up placards announcing they would sell rice at 30 sen from the following day escaped attack, but the others were made the targets of stones thrown by the mob. Ultimately the police arrested several ringleaders and took them to the Hichijo police station, whereupon the demonstrators swarmed in front of the station and demanded the release of their friends.

Higashicho, Kanjo, Kyoto, like Yaeagawara, is inhabited principally by poor people. A rice shop at Sanjo, from which the Higashicho people usually obtain their supplies, announced on the 11th inst. that rice would be sold at 29 sen to 103 people to the extent of 5 go per head. The prescribed number of buyers was quickly reached, and hundreds of others angrily demanded rice at the same price. Stocks at this shop were not sufficient to meet the whole demand, so the mob visited other rice-dealers and took what rice they wanted, paying only 29 sen per shu.

At Nishijin 2,000 people are reported to have gathered on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and attacked a number of rice-shops, while in the evening there was a fight at Senbon, Sanjo, between some scores of demonstrators and coolies guarding a rice godown, in which a coolie was injured. In response to the request of Mr. Mabuchi, the Governor of Kyoto-fu, at about 11 p.m. on the 11th inst. the military authorities detailed 50 cavalry and 50 infantry to assist the police in suppressing disturbances.

On the evening of the 11th inst. a rice-shop known as the Tencho Shoten, at Imamiya, near Osaka, the proprietor of which is Chairman of the local guild, announced the selling of rice at 52.5 sen as against the market price of 55 sen. The local people unfortunately misunderstood the offer, and thought sales would be made at very low prices. Many men and women swarmed to the shop, and were very angry when they found the price asked was 52.5 sen. They tore down the signboard, and showed signs of making a further attack on the shop, when the proprietor agreed to lower the price to 40 sen. This price was further reduced to 30 sen, and ultimately to only 25 sen, at which figure all the stock in this shop was sold out. The mob then visited other rice dealers to buy at 25 sen, and where this demand was not acceded to, doors and shutters were broken.

The same evening a meeting was held at the public Hall, Tennoji Park, Osaka, under the auspices of a group of persons which is described as the Constitutional Nationalist Party. The audience numbered about 3,000, and a number of speakers strongly denounced the Government for its failure to regulate the rice market.

The meeting passed a resolution to the effect that the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce should resign; the Government should abolish the import duty on foreign rice, refrain from interference with the trade, and take measures to check the inflation of currency, while wealthy men who owe their riches to the war should, before all other wealthy men, take steps to relieve the sufferers from the increase in the cost of living consequent upon the war.

It is reported that certain wealthy men of Osaka have offered to give some hundreds of thousands of yen towards relieving the poor by supplying cheap rice. Governor Hayashi, Mayor Ikegami, Mr. Yamazaki, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and other prominent persons are considering a plan for raising ¥1,500,000 by public subscription in order to buy rice to supply to the poor at low prices. To-day (13th inst.) the authorities will hold a conference on this proposal, to which Baron Fujita, Baron Sumitomo, Baron Konoike, and other wealthy men will be invited.

At Nagoya also the situation is very serious. On the night of the 11th inst. a crowd estimated at 30,000 people assembled in Teikoku Park, and forming a big procession paraded the streets, throwing stones at various houses and breaking windows.

They were intercepted by the police before they got to Komeya-machi, where most of the rice-dealers have their premises, and serious conflicts occurred between the police force and the mob. No casualties are reported, though several arrests were made and many on both sides were roughly handled.

At Kurashiki, Okayama Prefecture, over 1,000 people assembled in a temple compound on Saturday evening (10th inst.), and made a raid upon the rice-shops, destroying fittings and other property. The premises of one rice-dealer were set on fire, but fortunately the flames were put out before assuming serious dimensions. The mob did not disperse until the small hours of Sunday morning.

During the night an attempt was made to attack the residence of Mr. Ohara, a local millionaire, and the residences of other wealthy people. A strong force of police arrived from the Okayama headquarters, and prevented the mob from carrying out their plans.

Similar disturbances are reported from many other parts of the country. In Kobe large crowds collected on the Minatogawa on Sunday evening (11th inst.), and were addressed by several speakers on the high price of rice which was attributed to unscrupulous practices by rice-dealers. The crowd numbered about 1,000 at midnight, and went down the Minatogawa and gathered in front of some rice-shops at Tanon dori and neighbourhood. The crowd, however, refrained from any acts of violence, and gradually dispersed.

It is believed the absence of any untoward incidents was due to the efficient precautions taken by the police under control of Mr. Fujimoto, Police-Inspector at the Prefectural Office. Mr. Fujimoto had a nasty experience early yesterday morning. At about 2 o'clock he was proceeding from the Minatogawa towards home in a riksha when the puller fell to the ground, and the Inspector was thrown out, sustaining such serious injuries to the head that he had to be immediately taken to the Prefectural Hospital.

The authorities in Kobe are arranging to obtain donations from wealthy men to give relief to the poor.

On Sunday night the mob made attacks on tram-cars in various parts of Nagoya, and the tramway service had to be suspended for some hours. In their raid on rice-shops shortly before midnight a crowd came to blows with a policeman. He struck one of the crowd with the scabbard of his sabre, which so enraged the crowd that they mobbed the policeman. Six other officers came to the cause of their comrade, and drew their sabres in order to disperse the crowd. This display of force further added to the indignation of the demonstrators, but at the time this dispatch was sent, the issue was still unsettled.

A WORD TO ONE WOMAN.

An Example to Follow.

If you are the woman to whom this is addressed, you will recognise yourself in the following description. The message and the offer are for you, be you woman or girl.

This woman is tired. She never has all the abounding energy which she envies in others. She has cold feet; they keep her awake. In the morning she is loth to get up. Sleep has not refreshed her. Her appetite is poor; and she often suffers in more ways than anyone realises. She would sometimes take a day in bed if she could; occasionally she is obliged to. Her system is debilitated, and she sees no prospect of better health.

She need not endure this misery. Thousands of women know what relief from pain and an outlook of ill-health, and what new life to every part of the system Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people give women and girls. They have felt the new blood which these pills send coursing through their veins, and the new health tingling in their systems. If you recognise yourself in the above description, start a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills, and join the ranks of the women they have helped.

A reporter has interviewed the wife of an instructor on one of His Majesty's warships, Mr. Elizabeth Parkins, who resides at 90, Glendower Road, Plymouth. In the course of conversation she told a tale worth noting. "Several years ago," said Mrs. Parkins, "I suffered from a severe illness."

"For seven months I was under medical care, feeling weaker and weaker every day. I could not eat or sleep, while my limbs ached so fearfully that I couldn't bear to move them."

"I also had fainting fits, going off at the least exertion. I tried everything that it was possible to try," continued Mrs. Parkins, "but nothing seemed any good. One day I picked up a paper and in it read about Dr. Williams' pink pills. I decided to try them and began a course. After taking one bottle I noticed that my breathing was better; also I could enjoy food."

"Gradually I began to get stronger. Day by day my health improved, and in a short time I had recovered sufficiently to make a journey to the north of England. I persevered steadily with the pills while away, and when I returned in six months to Devonport my friends did not recognise me. I was a new woman, and better in health than I had ever been since I was a girl. I owe my present good health in fact my life, to Dr. Williams' pink pills."

You cannot do better, if your health is low, than to start a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people without delay. These pills are stocked by chemists, and are also obtainable from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Sechen Road, Shanghai, \$1.50 for a bottle \$8. for 6 bottles, post free.

Free.—There is much useful information in the little hand book, "Plain Talks," offered free to lady readers who send a postcard request for a copy to the above address.

Reports of similar disturbances come from Shikama, Hyogo Prefecture; Kurashiki, Okayama Prefecture; Mitani, Bingo province, and from Oshio-mura, Inasa-gun, Hyogo Prefecture, when the villagers are almost all engaged in making salt. The disturbances are not confined to Japanese alone, for a dispatch from Fusan says the Koreans there showed signs of making a descent upon the police-station, enraged at the extraordinary advance in the price of rice. The Koreans were forestalled by the police, who proceeded to their rendezvous and induced them to disperse.

It is usual for Tokyo to take the lead in giving expression to public indignation by destroying police-boxes and making attacks on tramcars, but curiously enough of the sort has so far happened in the capital, though on the 10th inst. placards were found pasted on the wall round the residence of a certain wealthy man, expressing indignation at "plutocratic despotism."

JAPAN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Capturing a New Market.

Our country writes a Japanese correspondent of the New York Evening Post, naturally considers the war from the viewpoint of trade which was lost by the European belligerents and which we have acquired. Every one knows the extent to which Japanese trade with the Asiatic continent, and in a large measure with your West Coast, expanded as the war went on. More recently, we have been witnessing expansion in still other directions where it might not have seemed so obvious.

For instance Japan's trade relations with Latin America before the war were not close. Japanese immigrants were sent in considerable numbers, but Japanese merchandise did not largely follow them. Some staple goods were sent, but only indirectly through the medium of German, Spanish, or French merchants. Our principal imports from Latin America were nitrate of soda from Chili, while habutai to Argentina formed one of the principal exports to that part of the New World.

Since the war began, however, Latin America has been increasingly eager to obtain substitutes for German or other European goods from Japan. Japan has sent many business commissions, official or unofficial. These endeavors bore very good fruits, and the annual report of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce lately gave a very hopeful picture of the future of Japan's South American trade.

The official report says that all last year, trade with those Latin American republics witnessed a further striking gain. The gain in exports from Japan came up to 163 per cent., while the increase in imports from those countries amounted to 122 per cent. The exports are mostly "notions," such as habutai, silk, handkerchiefs, fans, and other articles which are indispensable in those countries as substitutes for European articles which ceased to come with the outbreak of the war in Europe; the imports are principally raw materials, such as nitrate of soda from Chili, wool from Argentina, metals and coffee from Brazil.

Lately Japanese enterprises to promote this business with Latin America have increased rapidly. Many firms have started investigations into the business possibilities in South America and their agents have visited many towns there recently. To hook up those people, the Yokohama Specie Bank has lately opened a branch office at Buenos Aires. On the part of the Latin American republics themselves, efforts to promote trade with Japan are more intense.

A late report from the Japanese Consul-General at Sao Paulo says that owing to the European war Brazil suffers a great deal from the scarcity of daily necessities and is extremely anxious to seek them in Japan. The Japanese consular officials are asked quite anxiously to assist in their efforts to open accounts with Japanese manufacturers. Already goodly numbers of Brazilian merchants have sent out their orders to Japanese firms through the Japanese officials.

The Brazilian Government, with this business condition in view, has decided to reinforce its Consular service in the East. In Japan the Consulate in Kobe will be made the Consulate-General, while more officials will be dispatched. Chili is also anxious to promote its trade with Japan. A report from Valparaiso to the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association in Osaka says that an agent is being dispatched by Chilean raw cotton producers to Japan to open trade in raw cotton with this country.

A Mexican steel works has also sent a note to the Japanese Government Commercial Museum lately asking for mediation between it and Japanese steel-users for new business. Argentina is also anxious to sell more of its wool to Japan. Peru has lately modified its export tax schedules, according to a consular report from Lima, to encourage exports, which include sugar, raw cotton, wool, copper, lead, and others. Such is the present trend of wartime conditions in the East.

NEW CHINESE BANK.

Interesting Hongkong Enterprise.

Some very interesting facts have reached us in connection with the establishment of the Chinese Merchants Bank, Ltd., in Hongkong, which will commence business on August 26. In the first place, the whole of the Bank's capital—the useful working margin of \$5,000,000—has been recruited from local and overseas Chinese. The management of this newest establishment in the banking of the Colony has been invested in Mr. Kwok Man-fat, Chief Manager; while Mr. Lau Hoi-shing has been appointed Treasurer, and Mr. K. F. Lay Chief Accountant. At present the bank will carry on business in its temporary office, at 13, Queen's Road, Central, situated under the Astor House Hotel, in the premises recently vacated by the American Express Company, but an enterprising scheme is on foot which includes the erection of a permanent office building in Chinatown, in the neighbourhood of the Fire Brigade Station. A feature of this building will be that it will carry five floors, with a large basement which is intended to utilise as a modern safe deposit for the convenience of the public, on a similar plan to those safe deposits which are so popular in America. As soon as normal conditions again prevail, foreign exchange business will be conducted. It is interesting to learn that a branch will be opened at Saigon sometime this month and it is later hoped also to establish branches at other coast ports. Both Western and Chinese banking systems will be adopted, and there is small room for doubt that quite a large business will be done by this new and enterprising Bank.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Mixed Marriages.

An official communication from the Educational Board to the Civil Governor says that in view of the request made by the Chinese Minister in Rome to prohibit Chinese students from marrying foreign ladies, and in view of the recent repudiation in the marriage between a student and a foreign lady in Japan, the Board has decided to order the superintendents of students in foreign countries in future not to grant marriage certificates to national-expense students, and to cancel financial grants, and dismiss them if they do marry.

A Secret Mission.

A secret representative of Ohu Sai-cheong (who has recently been nominated as the new President of China) arrived a few days ago. His movements are strictly secret.

Bandits Busy.

The gentry of Yau Ping district have reported that the notorious bandit Li King Tim, with hundreds of robbers, carrying various kind of flags, is going round to the various villages and demanding monthly protecting taxes.

Shum's Appointment.

At a meeting in the Military Government yesterday, Shum Chun-shan was unanimously elected as president of the seven councillors.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Furnished, for 7 weeks from 9th September, INVERDEULE, Barker Road, 7 rooms, tennis court, &c. Apply to:—W. CHATHAM, Public Works Department.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

DURING suspension of traffic with Canton, the following additional local trains will run between Kowloon and SHUM CHUN.

Lv. Kowloon 3.18 P.M.
Arr. Shum Chun 4.12 P.M.
Lv. Shum Chun 3.04 P.M.
Arr. Kowloon 4.00 P.M.

By Order,
ROBERT BAKER,
Manager.

Kowloon, 22nd August, 1918.

Codes,—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Français,
Omnibus and Private.

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Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete. Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:
Frame-work, machine tools, boilers,
and industrial installations.

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air. Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

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EISHI ONO, Manager.

